

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AGREEMENT

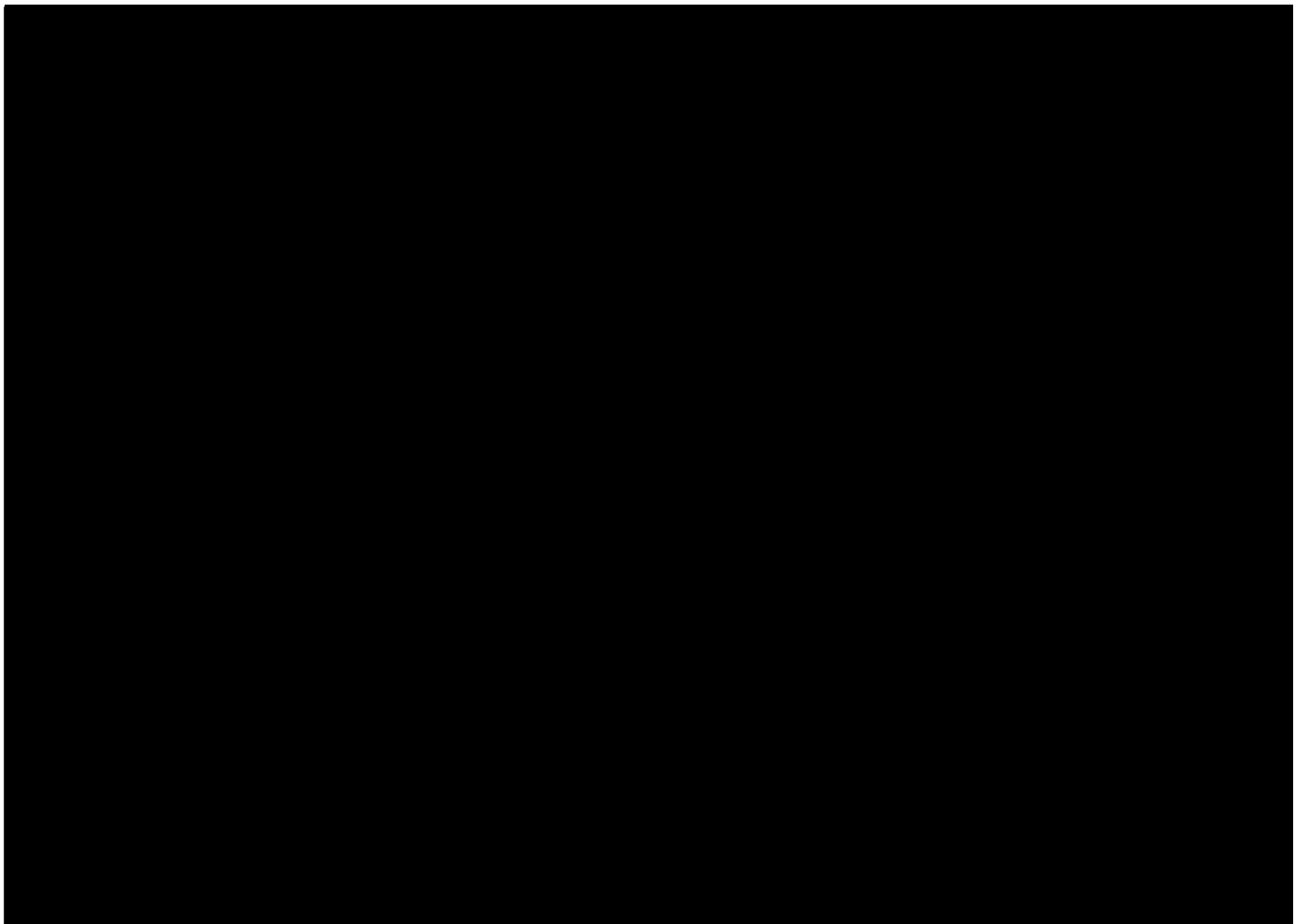
This ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is entered into as of this 31 day of October 2003, by and between

1. **GlobeOp Financial Services LLC**, a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware (the "Service Provider"),
2. **Fairfield Greenwich (Bermuda), Ltd.**, a company with limited liability incorporated under the laws of Bermuda (the "General Partner"), and
3. **Greenwich Sentry LP**, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the State of Delaware (the "Fund").

WHEREAS, the General Partner and the Fund wish to engage the Service Provider to perform certain services specified in Schedule A hereto; and

WHEREAS, the Service Provider is willing to provide such certain services under the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein, the parties hereby agree as follows:



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the ability of older people to live independently and to participate in social and economic activities. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in social and economic activities.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people in the community. This includes the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people in the home, in the community, and in the workplace. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in social and economic activities.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people in the workplace. This includes the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people in the workplace, in the community, and in the home. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in social and economic activities.

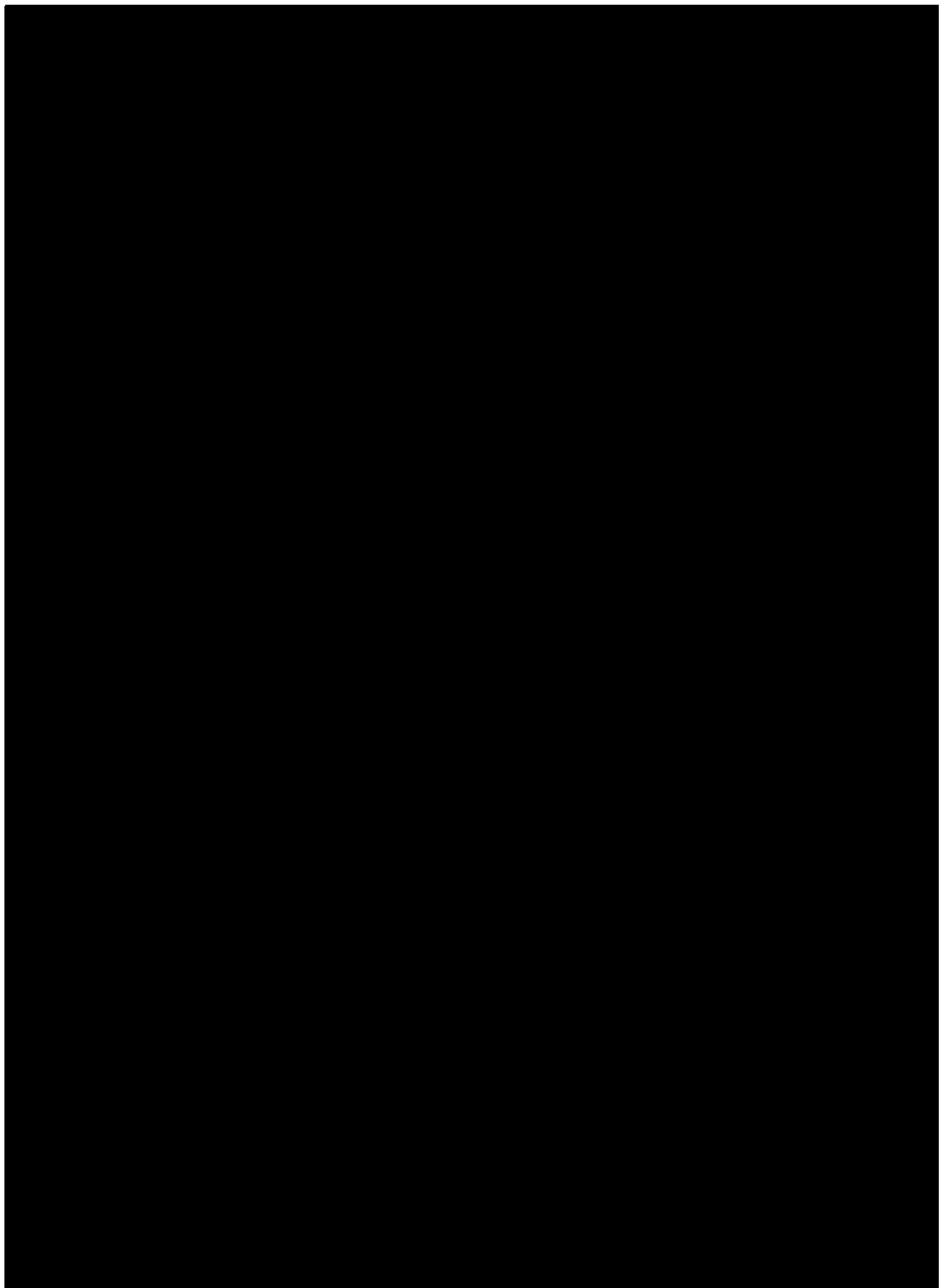
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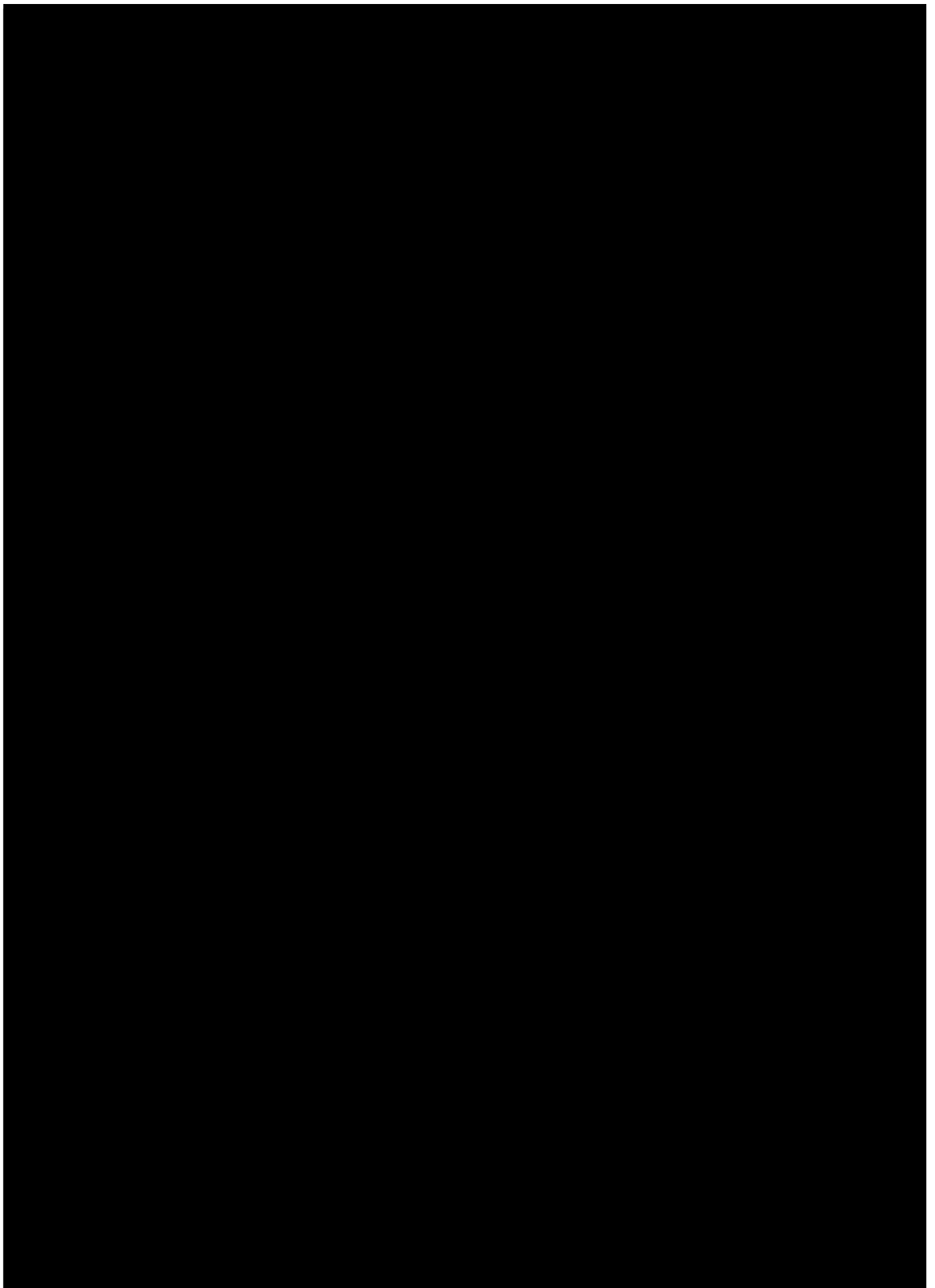
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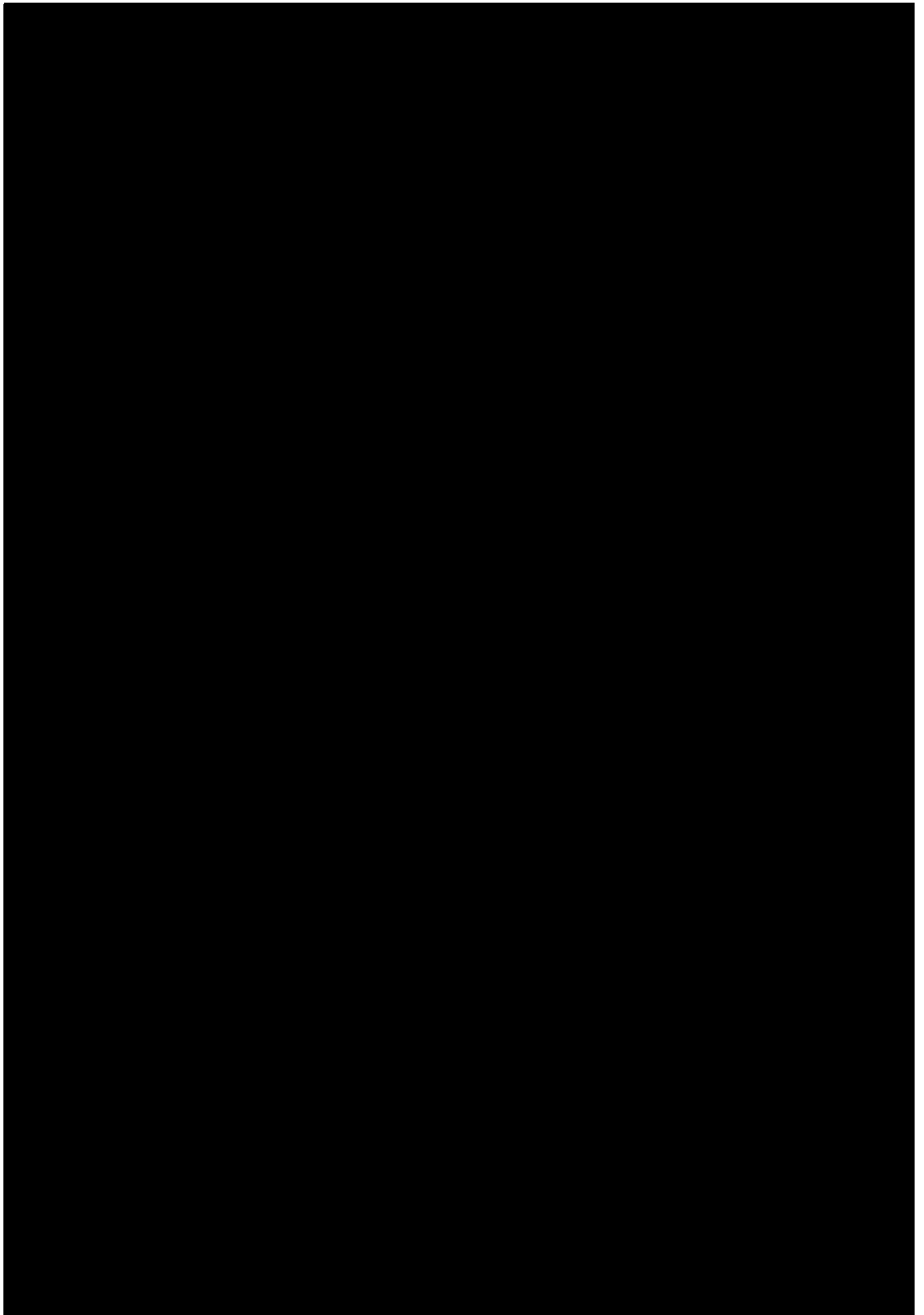
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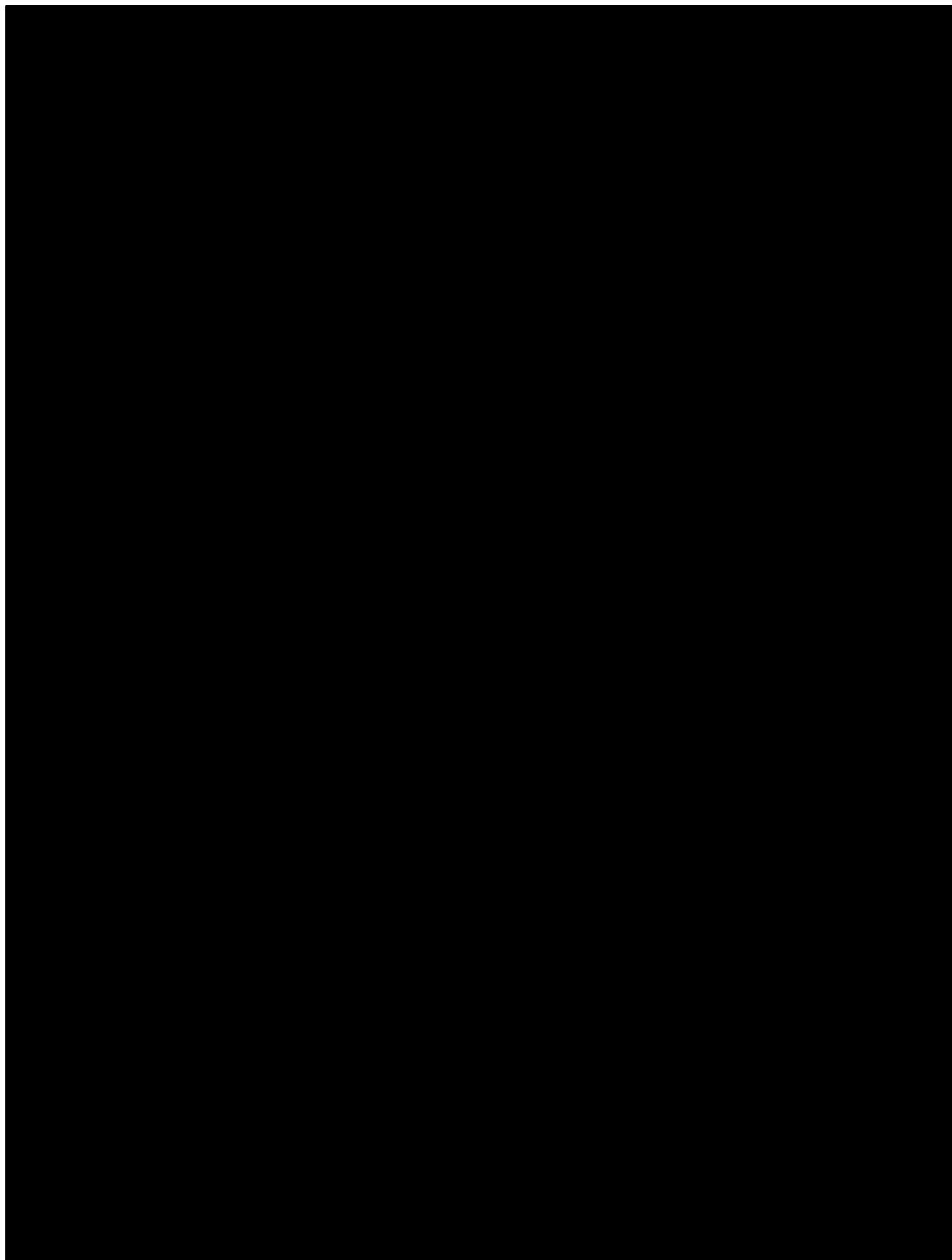
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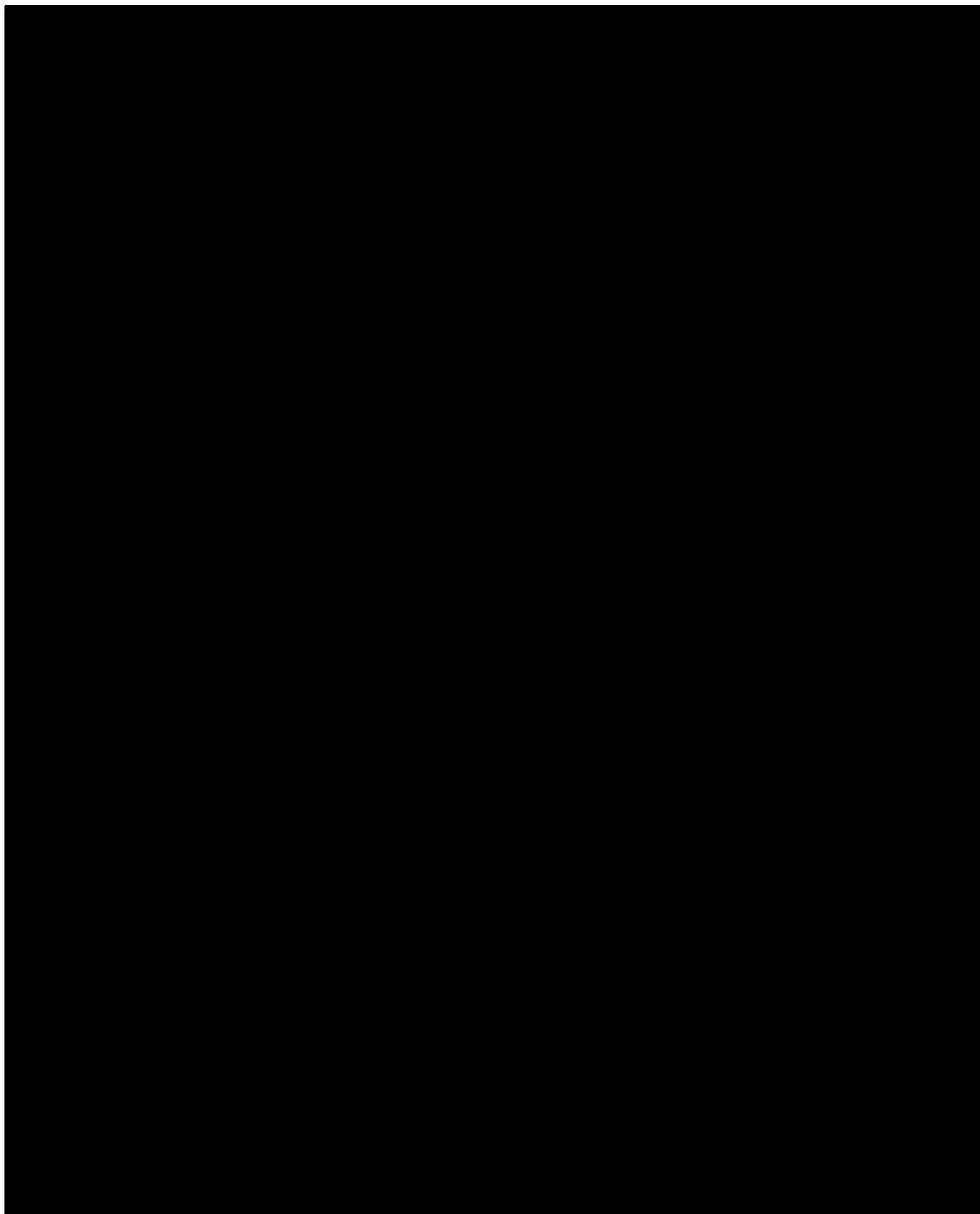
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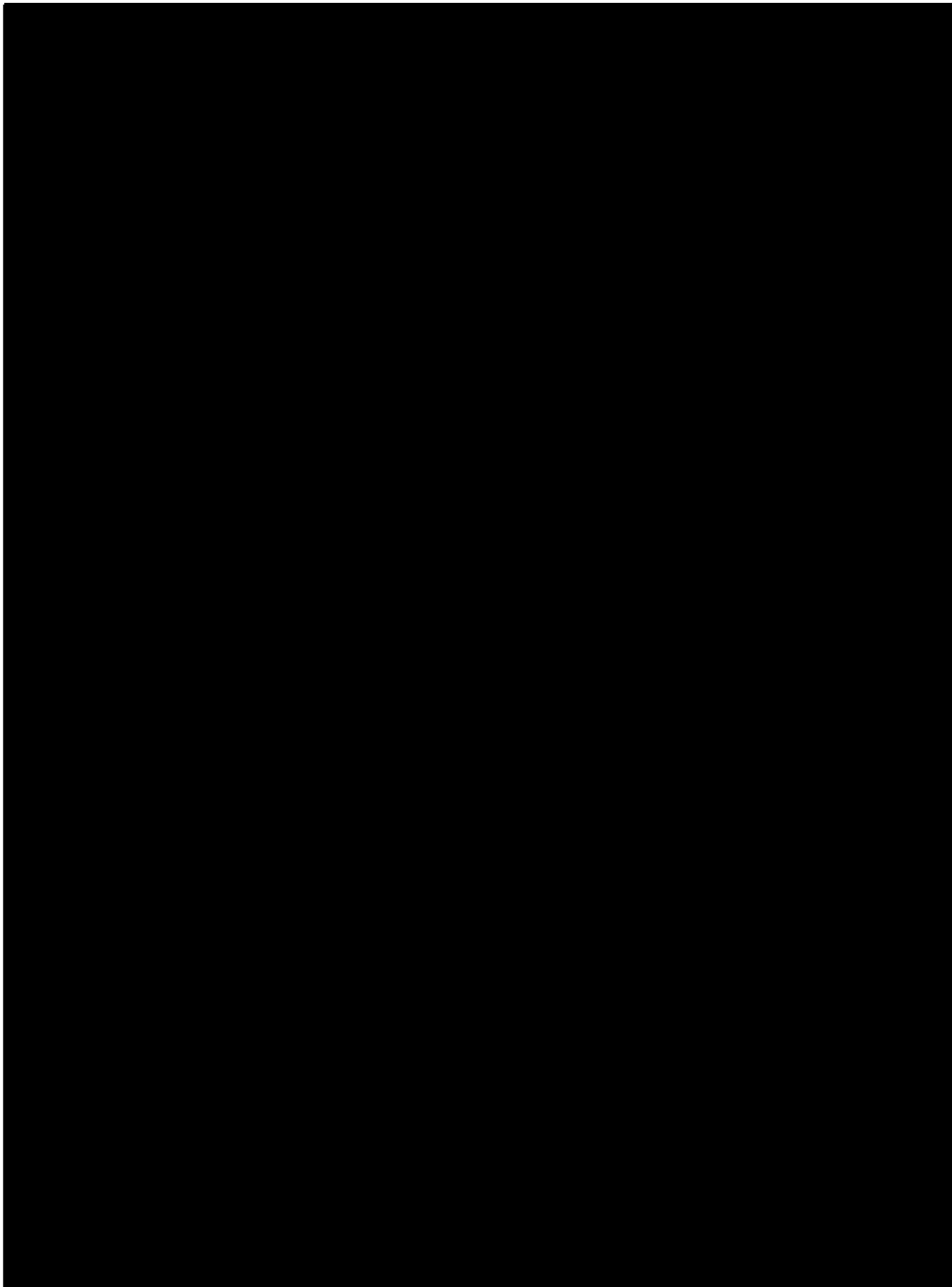


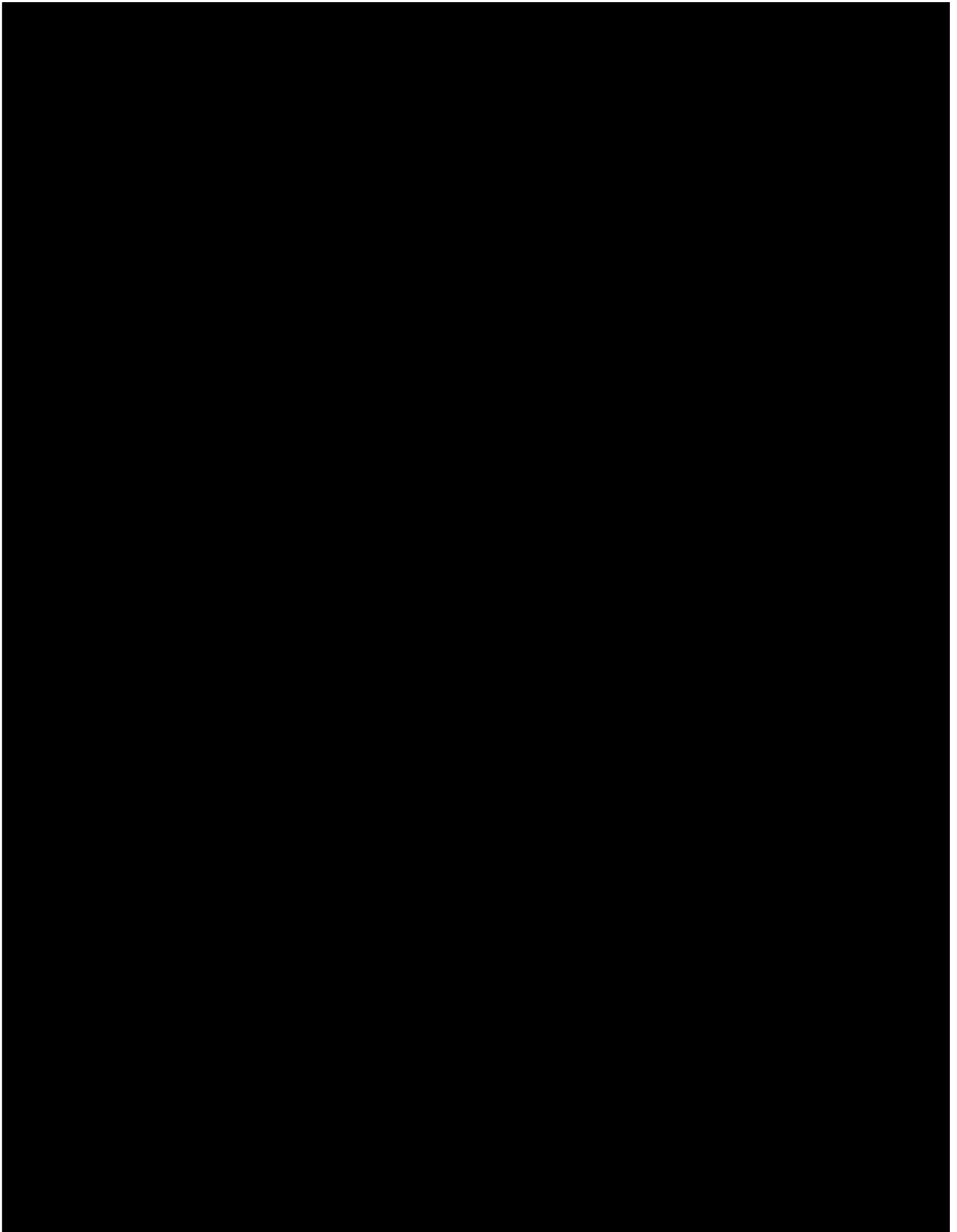












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers, and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care workers. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that health care is provided, including the introduction of patient choice, the introduction of patient participation, and the introduction of patient feedback.

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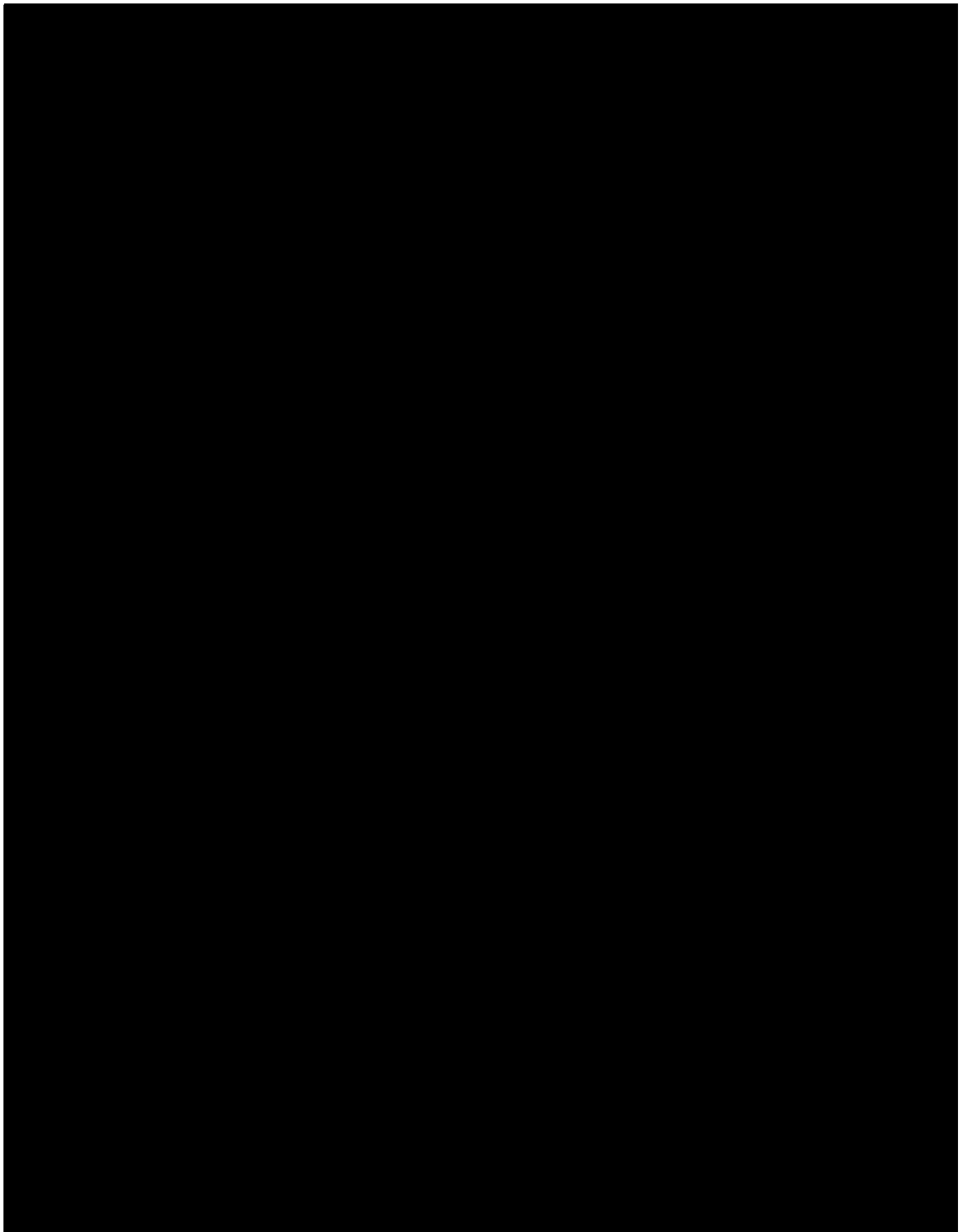
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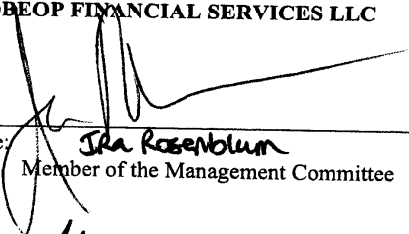
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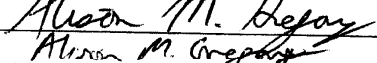


- [REDACTED]
- 23) Arbitration; Submission to Arbitration. If a dispute arises out of or relates to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, and if such dispute cannot be settled through negotiation, the parties agree (i) to try in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation under the Commercial Mediation Rules of the American Arbitration Association before resorting to arbitration in connection with this Agreement, (ii) to waive any rights to litigation and any rights they might otherwise have to a trial, or trial by jury; and waive any immunities, including but not limited to sovereign immunity, which may otherwise apply; and (iii) that such dispute, any and all resolution or arbitration procedure(s), and any findings or results shall be held strictly confidential.
- [REDACTED]

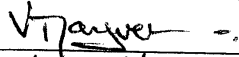
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Administrative Services Agreement has been executed for and on behalf of the undersigned the day and year first above written.

GLOBEOP FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC

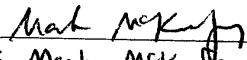
By: 
Name: Ira Rosenblum
Title: Member of the Management Committee

By: 
Name: Alison M. Gregory
Title: Member of the Management Committee

FAIRFIELD GREENWICH (BERMUDA) LTD.

By: 
Name: AMIT VIJAYVERGIYA
Title: VP & RISK MANAGER

GREENWICH SENTRY LP

By: 
Name: Mark McKee
Title: Assistant Secretary of Fairfield
Greenwich (Bermuda) Ltd., its
general partner

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The methodology section describes the research design and the data collection process. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion section summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The participants were recruited from a local university and were assigned to two groups: the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group received the intervention, while the control group did not. The data was collected over a period of six weeks.

The results of the study show that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the outcome variable. The experimental group showed a significant improvement in the outcome variable compared to the control group. The findings suggest that the intervention is effective in improving the outcome variable.

The conclusion of the study is that the intervention is effective in improving the outcome variable. The findings suggest that the intervention is a promising approach for improving the outcome variable. Further research is needed to confirm the findings and to explore the long-term effects of the intervention.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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